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40. (New) The balloon catheter of claim 1 wherein the polymeric reinforcing member has a proximal end located proximal to the guidewire proximal port.

41. (New) A balloon catheter, comprising:

a) an elongated shaft having an inflation lumen, and a guidewire receiving lumen, and

i) a proximal shaft section comprising a proximal tubular member having a proximal end, a distal end, and a distal portion, and defining a proximal portion of the inflation lumen;

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ii) a distal shaft section comprising an outer tubular member having a proximal end and a distal end, and defining a distal portion of the inflation lumen, and an inner tubular member having a proximal end, a distal end, and a proximal portion in a side-by-side relationship with the distal portion of the proximal tubular member, the inner tubular member extending within the distal portion of the inflation lumen and beyond the distal end of the outer tubular member and defining the guidewire lumen in fluid communication with a guidewire distal port at a distal end of the catheter shaft and a guidewire proximal port at the proximal end of the inner tubular member; and

iii) a polymeric reinforcing member on an inner surface of the distal portion of the proximal tubular member, formed of a first polymeric material having a glass transition temperature greater than a glass transition temperature of a second polymeric material forming the distal portion of the proximal tubular member;

b) a support mandrel within at least a section of the inflation lumen, with a distal section extending along an inner or outer surface of the polymeric reinforcing member; and

c) a balloon on the distal shaft section, having an interior in fluid communication with the inflation lumen.